THE KU-KLUX.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN NINE COUNTIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Washington, Oct. 17.-The previously notified ave days' notice to disperse, given to the Ku-Klux in Spartanburg and eight other counties, having expired, the following proclamation was issued from

the Executive Office to-day: Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other ourposes," approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini, 18-1, power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety chall require it to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any Sante or part of a State whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such Stateor part of a state, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, unities, and projection named in the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress a oresaid, and whenever such combinations and con-spiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State, and of the United States, as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and Impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and wherever such combinations shall be organed and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be ade, by any violence, either to overthrow or set at defisee the constituted authorities of the said State and of the United States within said State, and whenever, by reason of said causes, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become, in such State, or part of a State, impracticable; and

Whereas, Such unliwful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act decongress aforesaid to be rebellious against the Goveriment of the United States; and

thereas. By said set of Congress, it is provided that before the altesident shall suspend the privileges of the rit of habeas corpus, he shall first have made proclanation commanding such insurgents to disperse; and Whereas. On the 12th day of the present month of Octaker the President of the United States did issue his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that ich combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the ountles of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the State of South Corolina, and commanding thereby all composing such unlawful combina-and conspiracies to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the nited States within the said counties, all arms, ammunition, and uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said

miduations and conspiracies are organized; and Whereas, The insurgents engaged in such unlawful embinations and conspiracles within the counties afore said have not dispersed and retired peacefully to their respective homes, and have not delivered to the Marshal United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said inties, all arms, aminunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful pur poses for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized, as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracles aforesaid;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress a oresaid, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus be suspended, e end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, in the said State o' South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said District of

One reason of this is the fact that so far the chiefs of the Ku-Klux have escaped discovery and conviction. If the South Carolina troubles result in the arrest and punishment of any leaders of this conspiracy, that fact will greatly strengthen the Govcrument and its supporters by overawing those who have sustained the "Invisible Empire." At least this is the opinion of prominent Unionists in North

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN MISSISSIPPI-FIVE DIS GUISED MEN CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- A dispatch from Cornth, Miss., from the United States Attorney there to the Bureau of Justice states that United States Marshal Pierce and himself had returned from Tishomingo County, where they captured five Ku-Klux with com plete disguises and would return for others. Their secret grips. &c., bave been found out. The appearance now is that the entire "den" would be captured. The gang shot and wounded a white man and woman only two

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

THE MICHIGAN FIRES.

THE TRIP OF THE FESSENDEN-INTERESTING PARTICULARS-FIFTY DEAD BODIES BROUGHT

INTO PORT AUSTIN. A correspondent of The Detroit Post who went up the Lake in the Fessenden on her first trip to rescue the sufferers by the late forest fires describes many interesting incidents of the voyage. The first town which the Fessenden visited was Port Austin which, by the greatest exertions of the people, had been saved. This town of 600 mhabitants, was, when the Pessenden arrived, filling up with fugitives from the interior. Its citizens, though wearied with their long watchfulness and still suffering in their eyes and lungs from the bitter sour, pungent smoke which only those pine woods and burning peat can produce, were working with real for those less fortunate than they, Back from Port Austin 80 dead bodies, in all forms of shastly horrid cookery, have already been found. Some lie on their faces suffocated only, in the apparent attempt to crawl under the stifling smoke for a breath of air. Others are crisp and black. In the fields and woods ile also the bodies of sheep, horses, and cattle. On a clay road running from Davisville to Pinnepog, and near the town of Paris, back of White Rock, a passenger saw nearly 1,000 people sitting by the road side, still in the condition in which the fire found them in their beds, without clothing, helpless, dying groups of men, women, and children. Yet, on the other hand, it ought to be said that there are probably sufficient crops of potatoes to sustain many of these wretched beings, temporarily, provided the smile fire under ground has not burned even this, their last sustenance, to cinders. In the whole region around and including the town of Paris it is said not a house is standing. On the morning of Fridag, when the Fessenden arrived at Port Austin, the citizens of New-River, a settlement 10 or 12 miles below, had sent for aid in fighting the fire. Wagous and men had been dispatched from Port Austin. After leaving one-half of the supplies on board-for the needy in the vicinity, it was decided that the Fessenden should go to the relief of New-River, a place of 500 or 600 inhabitants, which, in addition to its own inhabitants, was crowded with fugitives from Huron City, burned on Monday. said that there are probably sufficient crops

Monday.

After spending nearly the whole day in groping about in the smoke, the town was not found, and Capt. Knapp, the commander of the Frasenden, believing that his vessel was in danger, refused to go tarther. "My first duty," said has, "is to take care of my ship; my second to relieve distress and suffering." outy, said he, is to take care of my ship; my second to relieve distress and suffering."

Above Port Austin and along the coast to Bay City, as far as heard from, the region is unburned, but nearly the whole population is worn out by incossant contest with the fire. In many places the roads are still obstructed by the "windfalls" of pines, and the settlers, many of mem without axes, have a long task before them in learning their way from settlement to settlement. Mr. Jas. Miller of Port Hope, the went ever as much of the burned townships of Rubicon. Verbra, and Sand Beach as was possible, apported in dwelling standing for 15 miles.

the ground, and the ment of eatile burned to death. Unless relief is speedily sent to them, large numbers must perish. At Port Hope the fire rushed through the village, cutting a sharp, well-drilled swath, like the course of a cannon ball. It cut off the pizza of a house and left the house standing, and mowed down fences without burning the buildings.

THE STORY OF A WHITE ROCK SUFFERER.

On Sunday about midnight the fires were first discovered to emerge from the woods and come with such fury that the inhabitants had barely time to escape with their lives. The wind at this time was blowing from the south, when all at once it suddenly blowing from the south, when at a lone it should be changed to the west and blew a perfect hurricane, carrying the licking flames in a perfect sheet for the distance of at least one-quarter of a mile, filling the air with blazing boards, pickets, etc. At this crists the inhabitants were compelled to plunge into the lake up to their necks to escape from the fiery cloments. The scene was perfectly terrific—children screaming, women crying and praying, while the men were busily engaged in continuity. Throwing the water on those around them praying, while the men were busily engaged in continually throwing the water on those around them to prevent them from being literally scorched and blastered. In this condition 150 persons were held in suspense for four long hours. To add to the indescribable horror, the cries and shrieks for help from others who had taken refuge on the extreme end of the pier were continually ringing in our ears. As soon as the fiames and smoke had somewhat sunsided we made our way to the beach, and there, in one huddled mass, remained until daylight, at which time some of our party proceeded up the bank to where our village had but a lew hours previously stood. They returned, informing us that the barn of Robert Munford had escaped the flames, and was still standing, whereupon we all, or as us that the barn of Robert Munford had escaped the fiames, and was still standing, whereupon we all, or as many of us as could see, made our way there, and there remained until 4 o'clock on Monday, subsisting on cold roasted potatoes dug from the ground. As last we were greatly overjoyed to hear the famillar sound from the whistle of the steamer Huron, whereupon 180 of us returned to the beach, and were carried by small boats out to the Huron, where we were all cared for in the most benevolent manner possible, those in almost a nude state receiving from the officers of that boat all the clothing necessary to render them comfortable. Mr. John 8. Thompson was placed in the Captain's state-room, where he remained in der them comfertable. Mr. John S. Thompson was placed in the Captain's state-room, where he remained in an insensible condition for at least three hours. The total loss of the viliage was \$250,000, on which the loss of Thompson Bros. was \$80,000; insurance, \$5,000, and the loss of Robert Munford, \$30,000; insurance not known. John Moore, fr., the accused incendiary of Senator Chandler's buildings, waived examination at Bath, on Thursday last, and in default of ball was committed to jail to await his trial before the Circuit Court at St. John's, on Mouday, Oct. 23.

In 30 days water communication with the devastated districts will cease, after which supplies must be hauled

districts will cease, after which supplies must be hauled 60 miles by teams to Manistee, and from 50 to 100 miles into St. Clair and Huron Counties. Speedy assistance must be rendered, and contributions for these places should be sent to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven, Mich. In the vicinity of Holland nearly 6,000 persons need daily supplies of food.

RELIEF FOR THE HOLLAND (MICH.) SUFFERERS. OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA, No. 141 Broadway.

The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of the folowing sums for the sufferers by the disastrous fire at Holland, Michigan, and vicinity. Further contribution are greatly needed and earnestly solicited:

JOHN B. SMITH, Treasurer. CONTRIBUTIONS REPORTED BY TELEGRAPH. The following contributions for the suffer-

graph, yesterday, from the places named:
PROVIDENCE. \$1,000 forwarded to Senator Ferry:
large quantities of clothing contributed.

ers by the North-Western fires were reported by tele-

St. Louis Oct. 17 .- Accounts from Northern Kansas say that destructive fires have been raging in Deer Creek and Harrison Creek Valleys, extending to Jefferson County, Nebraska. Several houses, barns, large quantities of grain, hay, and other crops, and many miles of fences, have been burned. The loss is

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN KANSAS

THE ESCAPE OF THE HORTON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN GLOUCESTER AND HALL-FAX-A FLEET OF FOUR VESSELS WATCHING FOR THE BRITISH PURSUERS.

Boston, Oct. 17 .- The following letter from Gloucester was printed here to-day :

the Marshal of the United States for the said District of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any mill-tary officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of the said Marshal, deputy, or such military officer, within one of the said counties, charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid, during the continuance of such rebellion. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand each thundred and seventy-one and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth. By the President.

J. C. BARCHOFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State. Letters from that portion of North Carolina which has suffered most from Ku-Klax raids, and from which most of those convicted come, speak in slarm of the bitter hostility manifested to all friends of the Government, a hostility likely to produce bloodshed and marder whenever the protection of the United States for mind of the captain and crew of the United States for mind the portion of the States of the Carolina which most of those convicted come, speak in slarm of the bitter hostility manifested to all friends of the Government, a hostility likely to produce bloodshed and marder whenever the protection of the United States troops and officers is withdrawn. One reason of this is the fact that so far the chiefs. incre it was at once determined to send a mano-i-war in pursuit of the audacious little Yaukee schooner and teach ber that it was dangerous to thus trifle with English laws, or, to use the old saying, "to beard the British lion in his den." But the little schooner did advoitly manage to escape, and the little schooner did advoitly manage to escape, and the little schooner did advoitly manage to escape, and by this time has found a safe harbor in some of the nooks or cramies either of Cape Cod or Cape Ann, and so bid defiance to "milords" of the Halifax Admiralty. The story concerning her escape, and it comes from the Gyusborough authorities, is that on a dark and stormy night of last week when the elements were raging, and at a time when it was thought to be madness to attempt to put to sea, particularly from the dangerous and rock-bound ceast of Nova Scotia, Capt. Torry, master of the E. A. Horton, sided by some daring American scamen from the Straits of Canso, succeeded in getting the vessel out and started her on a home-ward veyage. When the morning dawned, and the Yankee fishing-shooner was discovered to be "gone," the chaprin of the Britishers was beyond imagination. Notice of the was beyond imagination. Notice of the affair was to eigraphed to Halifax, and that old Rip Van Winkle town, from the cleaded down to the dockyard, fairly trembled with rage and mortification to think that a few Yankee sailors should or could have the impudence to steal a little fishing-smack of a few tuns right out from under the muzzles of Her Majesty's guas. No time was lost by the authorities of Halifax in arriving at a conclusion in the premises, and in less than tweive hours after the Horton had departed from her moorings in Guysborough, a British steam-cutter was plowing her way up the coast in the hopes of heading off the runaway. Yesterday the report that one of Her Majesty's vessels was off Cape Ann was confirmed by the strival and several flashing vessels at Gloue-star, the officers and crew all stafting that they were

Gioncester, was received by the Hon. Thomas Russian Instellast evening:

Giorchern, Mass., Oct. 16.

The Hon. Thomas Russial. Collector Port of Bosion:

Bin: The schöner E. A. Horton, taken by the Canadian enter some months ago, and carried into Gaysbarrough has been cut out by her caymonds ago, and carried into Gaysbarrough has been cut out by her caymonds ago has been upon between Carlot of the cutter, which is now running between Carlot Cay and Cape Asn. to incurrent receptable of recapture the fluirter. Cannot a Government vessel be despatched to watch the Englishman, and prevent this outrage in our own waters? The Horton has not been condemned or had judgment against her. She is expected in the Bay every hour. Respectfully your obedient Servats. her. She is especied in the Bay every hour. Respectfully your obedenic serrant.

Collector Bussell, in response to the above letter, dispatched the United States revenue cutter Mahoning to the locality where the Englishman is said to be cruising, and as more was in circulation at the hour of minnight that in compliance with telegraphic orders from Washington the United States steamer Cohasset had also been dispatched on the same errand. How the matter will terminate is a problem which will be easerly looked for by our people, and later dispatches and further particulars will be given in quir next issue.

LATER — ORDERS NOT TO LET THE POWERS.

LATER - ORDERS NOT TO LET THE HORTON BE TAKEN.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 .- Collector Fitz J. Babson has telegraphed for the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloc of Portland, which will reach this port to-day. The Mahoning has already come and has gone outside. These will make a fleet of four vessels in these waters, and any attempt to seize the Horion by English vessels will meet with a successful resistence. The Minoning is said to have strict orders not to let the Horton be taken. Vessels that arrived this morning report being spoken by the Fortune last night, but did not see anything of the Sweepstakes or the Dominion gunboat.

LATEST FROM GLOUCESTER-NOTHING SEEN OF

EITHER THE HORTON OR THE CANADIAN WAR VESSEL-THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17 .- The United States steamer Fortune cruised in the bay last night and spoke about 25 fishing vessels. Nothing was reported of the British cruisers or of the schooner Horton. The report of the presence of a Canadian cutter in our waters is not confirmed by our pilots, or by any vessel arriving from the fishing grounds; and the only foundation the report arises from the fact for that a vessel was seen from the shore answering to the description of a blockade-runner. The answering to the description of a blockade-runner. The excitement in Glouogater is toning down, although the arrival of the schoolier Horton is looked for with feverish anxiety. The general sentiment is that ne Britan armed vessel has been seen off the Cape, although the revenue officers are still confident that the rumors were well founded. If dent that the rumors were well founded. If dent that the rumors were well founded in the vicinity, as no one prefereds to have seen her since Management of the confidence of the confidenc ups of houseless and half maked families, who have have been a totted for sextenner, with a poly of oil for since neithing satisficantly out the half coaston polyages remaining in the half stations. Which would account for her being in burnest rank in are.

localities where such a craft was reported to have been seen.

Three or four armed tug-boats are cruising to find the Horton, and protect her if necessary. The Ley necessary with the property of the command of Capt. Belkmap, with thirty marines from the Ohio, and armed with two 12-pounder how-lizers, came down from the Navy-Yard this afternoon and relieved the Fortune, which will go direct to Norfolk. Nothing has been heard on the shore, from the Horton, and there are many speculations as to the course she will take; some say that it is not probable that she will como directly to Giouceste, but that she will make for some southerly port. Some say that she will be likely to come in under cover of the night, and others think that she will not hesitate to return boidly, and as soon as possible and that she must have been delayed for want of wind. But there is nothing to base judement upon in regard to her movements. She may be in to-night, or not be heard from for a week.

THE PRUSSIAN SIEGE OF PARIS.

LECTURE BY THE REV. ATHANASE COQUEREL.

The Rev. Athanase Coquerel, fils, of Paris, delivered a lecture last night at the Cooper Institute on "The Siege of Paris by the Prussians." A highly appreciative, if not very numerous audience, listened with great interest to the graphic description of the events which have made Paris so famous in terrors in our own day. Peter Cooper, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, and other wellknown gentlemen occupied the platform. Mr. Coquerel's style is more conversational than oratorical, but his English is good in spite of the accent which betrays his native tongue. The lecturer was introduced by the Rev Dr. Bellows, THE LECTURE.

I know it is a bold attempt of mine, when all your hearts and all your minds are so full of the late catastrophe tha has occurred in your own country, to ask you to listen to me, speaking to you about the hardships and misfortunes of my own country, a far distant one; but I know all of you have felt the duty of charity, of brotherhood, of fellow-citizenship, all of you have done what they could to help the inhabitants of that city which I saw a few weeks ago in full prosperity, and which seemed so wonderfully thriving. You have done what you could, and you will not permit such great and recent sufferings to debar you from feeling an interest in events scarcely less eventful from which you have all taken, I am quite convinced, a really kind interest as members of the human family. Perhaps I ought to begin by sweeping away an objection that is very general in all countries, and that seems to be very natural. It is generally believed that France wished for this war, and has been deservedly punished. This I deny; and I think that I can prove that the people -the nation of France-were against the war; not so in any degree the people of Paris. About a year before the war broke out I was asked to deliver a lecture for girls' schools, which are among the useful and necessary things in my country. And when uncertain what matter I should speak of, some suggested that I should speak about the war; the Emperor wishes for war against Germany, and if we can find war against Germany, and if we can find an opportunity to pretest against it we shall be glid. I hated war all my life with all my heart, especially for that which was looming in the future, so I spoke against war. As soon as I began to speak against war, and allude to the possibility of war against termany, I felt myself surrounded by the good will, sympathy, and enthusiasm of my hearers, who showed that they would not have war, and would be happy to take any occasion to show their opposition. The working men were against the war. I do not however, accuse the German nation of having wished for the war. I know they are a noble nation of tankers, of scientific men. I believe that nation is accustomed to great inherity.

The want of food caused the greatest of our physical suf rings, because the Winter was extraordinarily severe, and we had not got in our Winter supply before the siege began. Many died from cold and want of food, the siege began. Many and train containe. Mothers lost their children because they could no longer nurse them. But while all this was ging on nobody asked for a surrender, they wanted a longer siege and more suffering, and therein I think they acted nobly. We had the black small-pox and other epiflemics that carried off many. I heard before the siege a questation from Alphones Carr, who said, in reply to the question whether Paris would hold out in case of a siege, "oh! yes, if he inhabitants do n't want for strawberries." But it was not strawberries we were wanting them: it was everything, life, health, bread; and yet no one said, surrender! I said, "Let us see if we are mented to show that this aboutmable yoke of the compire has not unmanned us; and if we are men let us suffer as long as bossible, and show that was perfectly useloss. Paris was too haree and too far off from the enemy's work for he destroyed. But the Frussians wanted to show that Paris was no more to be respected then other cities. They expected, also, that their bombardment would bring on the "psychological moment." This is rather pellante, I know; but it is not my fault. It is not English, nor French, it is—Prussian. The "psychological moment." Was the moment when Frenchmen were to come on their knows begging for metry. But this petter in the moment didn't come, for mobody was afraid.

THE RESULT. after they had burned all their furniture. Mothers lost

THE RESULT. France deserved what she suffered, not because she

wanted that war, but because she yielded to the rule of the tyrant who brought it on. She ought to have known what fruit would spring from such a seed. I have one what fruit would spring from such a seed. I have one comfort and all this suffering—my contry is free; and I haust add that I pity the other country, though she has gained great military fame and a magnificent success, locause she is not free; because she has now an imperial reign to bear. I have felt what that is for 20 years, and I wish no one, not even an enemy, such a calumity as that. I can say truly that I prefer to be a vanquished Prenchman, but free, rather than a triumphant shave; and I will conclude by saying of Paris and all her men, women, and children, in the words of Millon, "Precly they stood who stood, and fell who felt." [Great appliance.]

PARTICULARS OF THE DAMAGE DONE IN NOVA SCOTIA-AMERICAN VESSELS ASHORE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16 .- Accounts of the recent gale show that extensive damage was done on the western shore. Every wharf in Chester is destroyed. The American fishing-schooner E. Crowell of Gloucester, with 300 barrels of mackerel, which had put in for a shelter, is ashore; also the schooners Eltis, Magdalene, Clear, British Tar, and a fleet of small boats. A house on the shore, with an old man in it. was washed away.

The damage is also severe at Shelburne, Liverpool, Lu-

on the shore, with an old man in it, was washed away.

The damage is also severe at Shelburne, Liverpool, Lunenburg, and Lahave. Twenty to 30 vessels are ashere at three places, houses blown down, wharves and fishing stages destroyed. At Shelburne the loss will amount to \$12,000. Five buildings on the water side of tims town were swept away. At Margaret's Bay every staging and store near the water yere carried away.

At the different settlements where the fishermen reside much destitation prevails in consequence. The road for miles is strewn with the debris of the shorm. Bridges have been swept away.

Several American fishermen went ashere during the gale. All of them have been got off except the C. H. Price, which is high and dry at Lahave. The brig China was driven high up into a field at Windsor. At different sections in Hants County many houses were blown down, trees uprooted, and the fruit crop destroyed and cattle killed, involving a heavy loss to the farmers.

On-Saturday afternoon, the American schooner Varua off Gloneester, Capt. Williams, was towed into port dismasted and damaged. The schooner Riverdale, Capt. Biackimore, from Channel, Newfoundland, for Hallfax, with a captain, two seamen, and a passenger, was lost during the gale, and, when found, their survivors were during the gale, and, when found, their survivors were during the gale, and the survivors were during the gale, and the survivors were for Marseilles, with grain, foundered 150 miles from founds. One boat reached Shelburne three hours before founds. One boat reached Shelburne three hours before founds. The steamer Chase has been libeled at the heard of. The steamer Chase has been libeled at the heard of. The steamer Chase has been libeled at the heard pounds. Ont. Oct. 17.—The American

DISASTERS ON LAKE THURON. KINCARDINE, Ont., Oct. 17 .- The American RINCARDINE, Unt., Uct. 17.—The American schooner J. S. Minor of petroit, bound to Alcona, Mich., went ashore in a gale on Sunday. A part of the cargo was saved, but the vessel is going 10 pieces. The schooner D. Ferguson of Buffalo, with 14,000 bushels of wheat from Duluth to Buffalo, is water-logged. She went on a reef yesterday, a mile above the harbor, and will be a total loss. The captain and crew were taken off in a fishing boat.

total loss. The captain and crew were the schooner Excelsior Charles Lustrom, a salior from the schooner Excelsior of Eric, was picked up off Southampton to-day, floating of Eric, was picked up off Southampton to-day, floating or part of the cabin of the Excelsior. Several of the crew were floating on planks, but the boat that was sent out could not rescue them, and their tate is not known. The vessel sank between Thunder Bay and Middle The vessel sank between Thunder Bay and Middle Island. She left Milwankee on the 8th inst., and foundered on the 18th. She had a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat. All the crew, nine in number, are believed to have perished, except Lustrom.

CAMEOS.

If the carving of a figure in ivory seems a labor of patience, the production of cameos, owing to the unyielding character of the material, is infinitely more launyielding character of the material, is interested by borious. The design on the onyx, sard, or chrysoprase, is slowly carried out by means of a small cutting-wheel, kept constantly moistened with diamond dust, turning at a speed of two thousand revolutions per minute. Apart from the taste in the design, the mere labor of cutting is a work of months. Contrasts of color, caused by the layers of stone, are cunningly brought into play, to add harmony and character to the subject. The lapito and harmony and character to the subject. The lapito dary must seize the slightest hint which nature imparts in the stone, and adapt it to the production of his plein the stone, and adapt it to the production of his plein the stone, and adapt it to the snow-white figures serves as a charming contrast to the anow-white figures brown that, with perhaps two strata of different shades, brown that, with perhaps two strata of different shades, brown that, with perhaps two strata of different shades, in the forms and draperice, so that the design, in all its in the forms and draperice, so that the design, in all its chasteness of outline, has added to that indescribable power of contrast which color only can impart.

Courting examination, Mesers, Starr & Marcus of No. 27 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 22 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire), exhibited to us their collection of 12 John-st. (up-fixire) and 12 borious. The design on the onyx, sard, or chrysoprase, is the shows how American taste is becoming the

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE for many weeks has een engaged in an effort to defame my character as a citizen and destroy my influences as a Republican and an officer of the Federal Government. In support of this it has published, under the forms of affidavits, statements which years ago were submitted to a Government tribunal-passed upon under the process of law-and conclusively proved to be untrue and malicious. It has also printed charges against me as a Republican, and falsely accused me of having admitted their truth. For instance:

I. It says that I contributed money as a Republican to support Democratic candidates for office. The truth is that I never gave a dollar for such purposes.

II. It charges me with having attended the Johnson Convention in Philadelphia as a delegate or friend of the Johnson movement. The only convention ever held in Philadelphia which I attended as a delegate or as a friend was that which nonsunted John C. Fremont for President in 1854 -

III. It charges me with having permitted my son to hold an office under Mr. Connolly, the Controller, and that it "definitely knows this to be a fact." The truth is that no son of mine ever held office under Mr. Connolly, or in any branch of the Municipal, State, or National Government.

IV. It charges me with being the associate of Mr. Tweed, Mr. Connelly, and Mr. Sweeny in real estate speculations. The truth is that I never had any dealings with the persons named, except the accidental circumstance of having been brought into a business interest with them in the ownership of a property which had been negotiated for me by Mr. Andrew H. Green, now Deputy Controller. This was a mere business transaction, made at a time when real estate was my only business, and I was a private citizen. The property was in such a condition, the streets being graded and sewered, the sidewalks curbed, flagged, and guttered, that no advantage could possibly accrue to it from the associa-tion or friendship of any member of the City Government. bearing, no more influence upon thy action as a Republipartners, Mr. Wilbour, as the manager of Tweed's printing company, or that Mr. Greeley himself, until last July, as an owner along with Tweed of stock in a Tobacco Manufacturing Association of which Mr. Nathaniel Sands was a director, would be supposed to influence him in the conduct of THE THIBUNE.

As to the charges made against me upon the testimony of Robert Murray, I will only say that they are false in statement, inference, and suggestion, and surely deserve no notice from me, coming from a man whose testimony would not be admitted in any court of justice, or in the columns of any newspaper not controlled by the extraordinary influences which seem to inspire THE TRIBUNE. Having dismissed Murray to the infamy which The Tribune, even, prepared for him when he sought the destruction of Gov. Woosford in last Autumn's canvass, I have only to speak of the other witness (Olsott) as I find his record in the published evidence of a committee of Congress. This evidence shows that he was connected with the sale of appointments to the Military Academy : that he was the broker in a transaction so disgraceful that the principal was expelled from his scat in Congress: and that a part of the money corruptly paid remained in his possession. A man who has shown himself capable of doing what Olcott did, is only fit to be the associate of Murray in a conspiracy against private character. I only notice these persons

to remind the public of the character of the men who have been need to desiroy my position in the party and my good name as a merchant and citizen.

And now, as full answer to the personal part of these character, lack your attention to a letter from Gen. John A. Dix and H. A. Huribut, two of the Commissioners appointed by the War Department to try my conduct as a contractor for the Government. This letter is as follows:

A cam page year of the new constitution.

The attention of the interagnal being been called to certain publications in regard to an investigation, in which they took part, of two contracts by Murphs & Griswolf for sure hat, each having less required to the principal facts, deem it a matter of judice to the parties concerned, that to the maches the matter of judice to the parties of the parties of the function of the mergined and B. M. Stoke ch. e.e., a commission to the underlying the contracts of Murphs & Griswolf for a sure which the remaining and the partition of the transfer of the partition of the partiti

Inclurer by whom they were turnsted.

The dutr confided to the undersigned was performed by them to the best of their shalls, six years ago, and they know nothing which has occurred in the intervening time to justify them in departing from the consideration of all the critical and the properties.

Some A, Dr. Dendardillities.

John A. Dex. Hanar A. Healmer. New Fork Oct. 19, 1311. John A. D. x Hasar A. H. I may add, as an additional word of explanati I may add, as an additional word of explanation, that the contracts with the Government, impugned by THE TRIBLES, were, when fulfilled, a loss to me of at least one-third of all that I was worth at the time. Those who know the fluctuations of business during the war, and the great risks incurred by merchants who, like myself, advanced their money and their credit to assist in furnishing supplies to the army, will understand how this was possible, not only to myself, but to many others.

With this brief report of the Commission, I appeal to the press of the country, to fair men of all parties, against the judgment of a newspaper which, for political reasons, has pursued me with a fercolity unknown to our journalism, meaning to destroy my reputation for integrity and commercial hour. The faithfulness with which I performed n.y contracts for the Government will be judged

commercial honor. The faithfulness with which I per formed n.y contracts for the Government will be judged by all who care to read this evidence. I print it in jus-tice to my friends, and now leave the subject forever. Thomas Murphy.

HOW MR. MURPHY "NEVER HAD ANY DEALINGS" WITH TWEED, CONNOLLY, AND SWEENY.

As a specimen of the unfriendly, not to say hostile relations which, according to Mr. Murphy's oft-reiterated assertion, have existed between himself and the robbers of the Ring, the subjoined transcript from the official records of the Register's Office, will possess an interest. It certainly is, to put it mildly, a remarkable coincidence, that the business partners of this immaculate Republican real estate operator, should be the men of all others with whom honest men had least to do, and whom he professed most to detest. The transcripts show a series of operations extending from October, 1869. to Oct. 7, 1871-the last only ten days ago!

to Oct. 7, 1871—the last only ten days ago:

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

(October, 1869) Madison and Fourth-aves., between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-einth-sts., whole block (4-5 parts). Thomas Murphy to Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, William M. Tweed, and Hugh Smith, \$23,000. (October 1869) Madison and Fourth-aves., between (Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts., the whole block. James Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts., the whole block. James Tweed, Hugh Smith, and Hichard B. Connolly, \$257,000. Sixty-ninth-st., south side, 100 feet west of Fourth-ave., 1731100.5. Peter B. Sweenfy, William M. Tweed, Thomas Murphy, Hugh Smith, and Richard B. Connolly to John C. Thompson (May 8, 1874), \$105,000.

Sixty-eighth-st., north side, 100 feet west of Fourth-ave., 173x100.5. Peter B. Sweeny, R. B. Connolly, Thomas Nurphy, and Hugh Smith to Thomas C. Thompson of Mendham, N. J. (Oct. 7, 1871), \$105,000.

CARD FROM ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE DIX COMMISSION—WITHOUT CONTRADICTING HIS ASSOCIATES, HE BRINGS OUT THE FACTS THEY SUPPRESS, AND EXPOSES THE WHITE-WASHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read the facts in relation to the

Murphy & Griswold case as published in the papers, and, member of the Dix Special Commission, think it my duty to say that the statements made by Col. Olcott, as to the functions of that Commission, are strictly true. We were simply called upon to decide whether the hats and caps delivered on two contracts of the firm in question were equal to the standard samples. Col. Oleott called a number of respectable witnesses on behalf of the Government to prove that they were not, and Mr. Evarts, on the part of the firm, called others to prove that they were. The testimony was very conflicting, but the preponderane seemed to be in favor of the defense, and we secondingly so reported to the Secretary of War. We were in no sense a court, nor had any of the attributes of a military or civil fribunal. If we had that the articles were inferior to the samples, our report would have been simply taken as ufficient warrant for the Department to bring the case before a court in the regular way. In the interests of truth I should add that a report which much more strongly exonerated the contractors was first presenteto me, but I refused to sign it, and a new one was then drawn in the form now published, and signed by all the Whether the standard samples produced before us had

Whether the standard samples produced before as had been changed; whether any witnesses on either side had been suborned, or whether any one sahe should have some forward were absent, we did not know, nor could we. Nor was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the question of the homestraft of Murphy & Gris-was the product of the was the product of the homestraft of the product of the product of the homestraft of the product of the homestraft of the homestraft of the product of the product of the homestraft of the product of the homestraft of the homestraft of the product of the homestraft of the homestra

at all.

I have said this much because I thought it due to my associates and myself to remove any apprehension. Shat may have seemed warranted by Mr. Murphy's first bard, there we had either the intention or the right to promounce upon the character of these contractors.

Respectfully yours. ROBERT M. STREEKIGH.

No. 7 East Forty fifth-st., New-York, Sept. 25, 1871.

DODD ON HAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: William Dodd, who made affidavit published in The Tribuve, says that affidavit is true and more. I can get more facts from him and P. W. Vall, if you want: The reason Dodd cid not sign the afildavit was simply because he did not receive notice.

New-Tork, Sept. 22, 1871.

was simply because he did not receive notice.

New York, Sapt. 22, 1871.

ESTIMATE OF MR. MURPHY BY HIS BEST FRIENDS.

From The New York These, July 26, 1870.

The news from Washing ion that the Committee on Commarce have reported favorably on Mr. Muruhy's appointment will not astonish our readers. We stated on Thursday that Mr. Coukling had made his arrangements too well to be disappointed. The whole business was arranged nearly three months ago.

Speaking of the President, The Himes, July 2, says:

"Once more he has delighted his opponents and dishentined his supporters. He has made a nomination for the New-York Collectorship which sets rational explanation at defiance.

"It would be useless to discuss his personal fitness any further. Prosident Grant has made up his mind, and that process seems sometimes to exclude the ordinary operation of reasoning upon the human understanding. But there are few public men who could afford to repeat experiments of this kind. If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his imparind supporters—supporters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expert—he must not be surprised if in the call he finds himself standing alone."

Speaking of the contest is Washington over the appointment of Collector Murphy, and the probability of his confirmation, The Times, sith July, 1870, says:

"The manner in which the nomination of Mr. Murphy to the Collectorship has been discussed by his friends in the Press and at Washington, the combinations which that nomination called forth, and the grounds upon which his relection has been defended, all indicate the extent of the dimoralization which pervades the Civil Service, and the unworthy influences by which it is controlled.

Is to the best man for the position of the surface, and the provides the first surface and in the effective performance of its duties to

trolled.

Is he the best man for the position 1 Is he on all points qualified for the effective performance of its duties 1 Will the community as a whole accept him as se qualitied 1 in a word, will the public interest be promoted by the confirmation of the appointment! These are the tests which ought alone to decide the propriety of any perfectlar nomination or appointment. What inducate has been accorded to them, let us ask, in the case of Mr. Murphy 1

has been accorded to them, let us as a free ling has van-Murphy? Unity is further off than ever. Cood feeling has van-ished. Those whe exuit most loudly and with the most substantial reasons belong to the class who have largely contributed to the defeat and the degradation of the party here. They are the locelies who have reduced it from strength to weakness, and who, instead of being discarded as an evil, are to be allowed to fatten numbe-lested.

lested. The 'parasites' of the party are still its masters. President has the satisfaction of knowing that haken a step which all his enemies exuit over and a friends decrease.

WERE THE SAMPLE HATS CHANGED! WHY THE TESTIMONY IN AFFIDAVITS BEFORE OLCOTT DIFFERED FROM THAT OF SAME WIT-NESS BEFORE COMMISSION.

Mr. William Dodd, whose unsigned affidavit explaining how the shoddy hats which Collector Murphy formshed to the Potomac Army were made, was found subsequent to the publication in THE TRIBUNE engaged as a hat manufacturer in Newark, New-Jersey. He vol-unteered the explanation, on seeing his affidavit in The TRIBUNE, that the difference between his testimony before Col. Oicott and that before the Dix Commission was caused by the fact that the bats which he was called upon to examine as an expert had been changed. He said to a representative of THE TRIBUNE, and it was so published, that the Government standard hat shown him before the Dix Commission was inferior to that shown him by Col. Olcott, while the Murphy hat shown him by the Dix Commission was superior to that shown him before Col. Oloott. His testimony as an expert was, therefore, less damaging to the shoddy contractor when before the Dix Committee than when before Col. Olcott. We have since learned, through the same representative, that Mr. Dodd not only maintains this position, but declares that he called the attention of the Dix Committee to the change of hats which had been made, and was silenced by the remark, from some one whom he does not name, that that was none of his business, he was only called upon to estimate between two samples of hats. Mr. Dodd is a man of large means and ample responsibility, doing business in Newark. COLLECTOR MURPHY'S RESIGNATION.

Collector Murphy, upon being questioned yesterday by a Thingne reporter as to the foundation for the publication in Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia journals of the alleged placing of his resignation in the hands of President Grant, replied, curtly and coldly, "I have nothing to say on that subject."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1a. in.
Synopsis of the past twenty-four hours.
The barometer has fallen a little since Mo

The barometer has fallen a little since Monday night along the Atlantic Costs and on the Lower
Lakes. The pressure has increased and the temporature fallen from Lake Superior to Missouri.

An area of cloudy weather with an occasional very
light local rain, has spread from Minnesota to the lower
lakes and Pennsylvania, but clear weather now prevails
throughout the Mississippi Vailey, and partially cloudy
weather in the Atlantic States.

The area of cloudy weather in Texas and Louisiana has
lowly moved southward, with north winds. Light

The barometer will probable with

The barometer will probably rea on welmans in the South and Middle Atlantic coasts to Misshsippi, with clear weather and light north-west-rly winds.

Cloudy weather will probably continue for a short time on the lower lakes and in New-England, clearing away in the course of the day.

THE "PET" HALSTEAD TRIAL.

SECOND DAY-FURTHER TESTIMONY OF MRS. WILSON-INTERFSTING DEVELOPMENTS. The attendance at the County Court, New

rk, yesterday, was even larger than on the first day of the trial, and the admirable order that then prevailed was again noticeable. Mr. Spencer of prisoner's counsel explained that it was not his intention nor the intention of either of his colleagues to put in any plea of justification but that they should base their argument on the theory of irresponsibility. The testimony of the woman, Wilson, however, included a statement that the shooting might have been accidental, a theory hitherto apparently ignored by the defense, but which was elaborated upon in the cross-examination of the County Physician and the succeeding witnesses. Mrs. Wilson occupied the stand three hours. Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer-She had known Mr.

Botts seven years; for the present she declined to answer the question whether she had ever lived with him as his wife; she had in his company visited his answer the question whether she had ever fived with him as his wife; she had in his company visited his parents five years ago, and was then introduced as his wife; he had rented apartments for her, and in those spartments they had lived together; they lived in Sheffieldst. from January till April about five years ago, and also on Morris-ave, for one year, but they did not live as man and wis; once she lived in Broad-st.; Botts rented that room and had liberally provided her with money, and had frequently made her children presents; she did not remember an attack on her house, and Botta's defeoding it; she had been engaged to be married to him; he had given her an engagement ring, and once they started to a minister's to be married; she remembered having told Botta's brother that she was married to him; three or four weeks previous to the murder Botta went with her to a burying ground to arrange to place a tombstone over her child's grave; he was very deeply attached to her; she had known Halstead four years, and had told Botts that Halstead four years, and shad told Botts that Halstead four years, and shad first become acquainted with fraistead; previous to showing her his pistol last Winter, the prisoner frequently referred to Halstead, and would become very excited; the first thing Botts and when he first showed the pistol was that he had heard that Halstead for the Fourth of July, but had afterward sent a measure by her son that she could not meet him; she has two children living; she occupied the rooms at 8pies's saloon alone; she had not lived with Michael Wilson as his wife for eight or nine years.

Re-direct—By Prosecular Titsvorth—She foared, when

chlidren living; she occupied the rooms at Spies's saloon alone; she had not lived with Michael Wilson as his wife for eight or nine years.

Redirect—By Prosecutor Titsworth—She feared, when she heard Botts outside the door that an altereation would take place; Botts had a wife and family living when he introduced witness to his father as his wife; his wife had been divorced from him; two of Botts's children previous to that time boarded with witness; he engagement to marry Botts was broken of four years ago, and since that time she had refused to marry him; another engagement was afterward made, she promising that if he would do right and treat hes well she would have him; he drank again, however, and the second engagement was also broken of two years ago; he was angry with Haistead three years ago, and the lif-feeling continued until the homiseide; before he got the pistol Botts had threatened to shoot Haistead, saying that he had no right in her hause; Haistead often gave her money toward her support; she told Botts that if would be better if he would try to find some one else who would marry him, and do better for him than she could.

Mrs. Wilson'atestimony was listened to with breathless Mrs. Wilson's testimony was listened to with breathless

attention. The next witnesses called were two young women, Josephine and Henrictia Spies, daughters of the eper of the South-st. saloon. Their evidence, and that of the witnesses who followed, was chiefly in corraboration of the previous depositions. Two liquor-dealers to-tified that on Saturday evening, and as early as 6; on

localities where such a craft was reported to have been A OARD FROM MR. MURPHY. wold's dealings with the Government considered by as ombrace, and the pistol discharging. The Court then adjourned until fals morning, when the

prosecutor expects to close his case.

MORE ROORBACKS.

The Times is evidently resolved to be nothing but slauderous. Having roundly abused the Young Reformers and the Insurance Agents and Superintend-Reformers and the Insurance Agents and Superintendent without warrant, it yesterday outraged the workingmen of the city by inthnating that those in the public employ were drilles with arms preparatory to aiding Tammany, should any smorgency calling for violence arise at the coming election. After indulring in this remarkable statement, for which, after careful inquiry, we can find no foundation whatever, The Times goes on to say that the terrible secret "had cozed out at one of the convivial meetings hold almost nightly by some of the labours." If it had said that the story had originated it might have been near the truth. As for the story in the same paper that another meeting of citizens was to be held at Cooper Unico, that business was to be supended, and that 5,000 persons were to march to City Hall to demand of the Mayor that astegnards be given of a fair election, it seems to have been only a suggestion of The Times itself, not a purpose of any respectionable organization.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Wit mide. and past to U. G. Francaly.

Wit mide. and past to U. G. Francaly.

Bicarchip Achiand, Noore, Fernandina 7 days, with mide. and pass.

bicarchip Sersings, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, Se., with mide. and

sers. to Old Descriptor Standard Co.

The aspectations Companies who have not suffered the loss of a dollar by the fire in Chicago, the old Mathoroutran, at No. 106 Breadway, is sow receiving its full share of public patronage.

This conservative Company has a Capital of THERM HYMMER THOMSELECTION.

sano Dottans, and an ample surplus, and is ready to write against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, merchandise, vessels in port; size, ou leasehold and mortgage interests.—[Com. Advartises.

Mrs. Winspow's Southing Street, for children toething is perfectly

Long Winter Evenings: \$20 Bittians Tagtat Full and Coos and Balls! Quick Salver Cushions! Disgram Free! Assort & Nichotta, 25 Liberty-st. New-Lork.

Headquarters for Single Waltham Watches, Frank & Co., 28 Bond st. New York.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Initial Stamping Role Paper WM. Evenosit's Sove. 104 Politics et., orp. Old Durch Casses.

BALDWIN-SAGE-On Threstay, Oct. 17, 1871, at the Washington-square Reformed Charre, by the Rev. Conceiling F. Blowvelt. Transan H. Bald-win of New York to Loss L., youngest daughter of George E. Sage, caq., of Orange, N. J.

name and uddress DIED.

CHAPMAN—On Monday evaning, Oct. 16, Willie, son of William P. R. Chapman, etc., aged i years and 3 months. Croup. Prisods and relatives are invited to aftend the funeral at the parents readence, 36 Microbugallock, I p. m. Soday. CRAIG—At Planeled N. J., on Subbath movemer, Dr. John W. Coalg. Pluncal Syries from its false readence, Wedness, morning, at 10:30 a. Carrages will be in waiting at the depot. NHAM-In Chicago foct. Its Mary Ellen Fradsham, eldest daughter time and the late Elward Seguin.

of Anne and the late Edward Seguin.
Notice of funeral increasing.

Notice of funeral increasing.

OALE AL White Plains, on Sunday, the 15th inst, at the residence of his brother, Page T. Gair., Adams H. Gele. in the 66th year of his age.

His friends and toose of the family are respectfully requested to sticad the inneral from his late residence, No. 221 East Twelfth st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 1 o clock p. m., without further increasing.

fion

HORTON—On Treader, 17th at Greenaburg, Westchester Co., Orrella,
wife of Cornelina Horton, in her 70th year,
wife of Cornelina Horton, in her 70th year.

Pineral on Thursday, 19th inst. from her late residence, at 2:30 o'clock

Latriages will be in waiting at White Plains on the arrival of
7.55 m. in true from Fortr-secondist.

BELLIECK—On Monday, Oct. 10, at 10 p. m., Robert Selbeck, aged 30

ives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further ice from his late residence, 57 Second ave. on Friday, Oct. 20, at I p. n. TABER-At Pawling, N. Y., on Monday merning, Oct. 15, Hannah K. Taber, daughter of George K. and Charlotte Taber in the 22d year a

Taber, daughter of George E. and Charlotte Taber, in the 2nd year as her age.

TINGLE—In this city, Oct. 15. Louis P. Timele.

TINGLE—In this city, Oct. 15. Louis P. Timele.

The relatives and friends of the family arrangectfully invited to evend his foneral from his late residence. Set West Thirty-second-st., on Wednessay, Oct. 15, without including Med. West Thirty-second-st., on Wednessay, Oct. 15, without including Med. Med. Johanna C. Vark, widow of line. As and tangiter of the 18st Rev. Kilias Cooper, for many line. As the control of St. John's Church, Poukers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of S. E. Constock, No. 264 Lexington-ave. on Friday movining, the 26th inst., at 10:20 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yenkers for intersect.

Wilkinson.—In Brooken, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. after a linguing illness, Mary L., wife of Albert Wilkinson, and youngest dauguter of

Succial Notices

ROBERT B. BOYD, President.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.— A primary election of the above Association will be held at the beniquar-ters, No. 68 Sericksev. THIS (Wednesisy) EVENING, Oct. 18. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM TERRITYS. Secretary.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Association.

Parament to the call of the General Committee. a primary election will be

unique to the call of the General Committee. a primary election will be

unique of cleenting Delegates to the servical Covernition. Polis open

own Tot by p. m. GEORGE F. MERK LES, President.

Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association.

-Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, this Association will bold their-Primary Election on the evening of 18th ult., at Germania Hall, bu) Third-are.

DATIO B. MILLIAM. Secretary. JOSL W. MASON, President.

Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association vill meet at 10 Sast Twenty-eighth-st, ow REDINSON FUNDAMENTAL ING. Oct. 18. Election of Designes to the County. Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 p.m.

O. P. C. Billing, Secretary.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reforms will meet at the Jennil Dispensery on All the friends of Reform are invited to be present.

Committee for the Relief of the Sufferers by the

Persons desirous of subscribing to this object may send their contribe tions to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William-st., care of GEORGS WILSON, Secretary of the Chamber, between the hours of 10 m. m. and 3 p. m., or to any member of the Committee. Checks to be made payable.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, 71 South-st. GRORGE OPDYKE, Vice-Chairman, 25 Nassau-st.

PRANK R. HOWE, Secretary, 83 Wall-st. Best Bargains Ever Offered in New-York WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 157 pieces. ... \$32 00 COLURED and GILT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS... 75 00

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, 31 Burling slip.

od GILT FRENCH CHINA THA SETS, 44 pieces 18 90

PORCELAIN.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLES: Salviy and fair return to policy-holders. Economy and energy in man-gement. All protts equitably divided among policy-holders. Policies non-forfeiting, fair surrender value guaranteed by charter.

C. P. BURFES, Attorney.

Post-Office Notice...The main for Europe, buting the well can be SATURDAT, Oct. 21, 1972, will close at this office on Teachy at 11, as, so Wednesday at 6.a. m., on Teaching at 14, 500 MB, Postmostor, 13 4 a. m.

The Went of Pring WATER cames the foresting of man for Cutt's a District Water Pitch. Williams the foresting.

Ey using the DIAMON SPECTALIST, you can read the bond with order paint.

For other Ship hours see Second Page.

Hishop & Rein, Jawa: and Silvensarine, Under Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It Works to Perfection.

caq., of Orange, N. J.

KENNEDY-CUISTARD—On Sept. 12, 1871. by the Rev. J. P. Streck,
Mr. William Chrison A. Kennedy of East Strendsburg to Miss Bliang
beth Custach, daughter of B. Curtanii, eqs., all of Mourse Co., W.

LE PLONGEON—DIXON—In Branklyn, Oct. 16, at the residence of W.

W. Waish, eqs., by Jasiga Vocatité of Brooklyn, Dr. Aux. Le Plongeon,
Exri of Comparable and Vaccate of Carterel, to Miss Alice Dixon, both
of Korland. No cards.

Bagilato papers please copy:

PLACE-OAKLEY-On Monday, Oct. 16, 1871 by Rev. Dr. Nowall, Rolt, S. Place to Miss Mary Ock'er, all of this city. All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from
the late resolvent, 315 flast Fourteenth-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst. SIBELL-On Tuesday, Oct, 17, William E. sibell, in the 51st year of bid

Illees, many it, when a large property of the family are respectfully invited to attend the Balaties and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the family are respectfully invited to attend the family are friends, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m.

Friday, the 2nd inst. at 2 p.m.

Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association. — Verinary election for Delegates to the several Consequence with he held at l'limiton Building, on WEDNEEDAY EVENING, from 7 to o'clock.

Groups W. LUCKET, Secretary.

o) Thraisve.
Pulls open at 7 and close at 9 o'clock.
1SAAC H. BAILRY, President. B. C. STERURS, Noc's.

Seventeenth District Republicant Association.—Elsevations of Delegates to Conny, Senatorial, and Assembly District Conventions, in bill under Pffiterhat. Church (between Bruadway and Eighter,), THIS (Wodnesday) EVENING.

Polis open from 7 to 10 o'clight.
DATID B. MELLERS. Secretary.

JOKE W. MASON, President.

Chicago Conflagration. No. 63-WILLIAM ST., October 13, 1871.

o the order of A. A. LOW, Treasurer. OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., No. 631 Freadway.

OFFICE. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Fine Gold Enrellings and Pins, see styles.
Fine Gold and JET EAR-RINGS and PISS, see styles.
FINE GOLD and JET EAR-RINGS and PISS, see styles.
FINE GOLD and CORAL EAR RINGS and PINS, new styles.
CAMBO EAR-RINGS and PINS, new styles.
GBO. C. ALLEN, 841 Brandway, near Paurices

GBO. C. ALLER, our releases as the fitationers of your city shall be able to resume bushess the undersigned will supply you with any articles in their line on accommodating terms, and you with any articles in their line on accommodating terms, and articles in their line on accommodating terms, and articles in their line on accommodating terms, and articles in their line.

ARTHUE & Co., Stationers and Printers, reasonable prices.

at 54 a. m.

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